

CAVEAT:

The *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* (LCRIs) **Chapter 25: Uniform titles** is made available in .pdf format for use in NACO Training workshops and is current as of November 2003.

NACO participants are automatically subscribed to one (1) full set of the LCRIs and all subsequent updates. This printed set is (or will be) made available through LC's Cataloging Distribution Service.

Note that NACO participants must use the most current version of all required documentation— if this .pdf version is used after the NACO workshop in the creation or updating of name authority records it is the responsibility of the user to ascertain that it is kept up-to-date.

For a listing of current LCRIs consult the list on the CPSO home page at: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpsoc/currlcri.pdf>

Note: due to formatting constraints this document does not contain LCRI 25.29A p. 2. Information on printed p. 2 is contained on .pdf page 1. 02/19/04

25.1. USE OF UNIFORM TITLES.

Updating Uniform Titles Entered Under Name Headings

Pre-AACR2 forms of uniform titles on machine-readable bibliographic records were updated to their AACR2 forms in the bibliographic "flip" of the database whenever the pre-AACR2 uniform title appeared as a valid linking reference on a name authority record for the uniform title. (See LCRI 26 for the situations in which a linking reference can be made for a uniform title.) Update individually each pre-AACR2 uniform title that appears on a bibliographic record and is not covered by a linking reference.

When assigning a uniform title to a newly cataloged item, search the database to verify that this particular uniform title has been formulated in accord with current policy on existing MARC bibliographic records. Update each bibliographic record that does not reflect current policy on uniform titles if the record falls into one of the categories listed below. (*Note:* Although a uniform title may not need to be assigned to the item being cataloged (cf. 25.1A), other editions of the item already in the file may show a uniform title; these existing uniform titles may need to be changed if they fall into one of the categories listed below.)

1) If the uniform title pertaining to the item being cataloged is for a single work, change the existing bibliographic records that pertain to the "basic" uniform title, i.e., without language, part, or other subdivisions. If the uniform title pertaining to the item being cataloged contains a subdivision of the basic uniform title, change the bibliographic records that pertain to the same subdivision. (Existing bibliographic records for other subdivisions will be changed when these subdivisions are needed in new cataloging.)

2) If the uniform title pertaining to the item being cataloged is for the collective uniform title "Works" or "Selections" plus any of its subdivisions (e.g., date, language), change all the existing bibliographic records to reflect current policy on these two collective uniform titles (LCRI 25.8-25.9).

3) If the item being cataloged pertains to a collection of three or more works in one particular form, change all the existing bibliographic records pertaining to collections in this particular form to reflect current policy on works in a single form (LCRI 25.10).

4) Make changes to uniform titles that appear in all access points except series, i.e., main entries, added entries, subject entries.

5) Make even "small" corrections to bring the uniform titles into agreement with current practice, e.g., delete initial articles, change the connective between multiple languages from "and" to "&."

6) When changing or adding a uniform title to an existing bibliographic record, give the name heading portion in its correct AACR2 form even if a linking reference from the pre-AACR2 form is traced on the name authority record for the name heading. Do not update other name headings on any of the bibliographic records being handled.

7) Change existing uniform title name authority records to reflect the revised bibliographic records. Adjust or delete invalid references but add only references that pertain to the item being cataloged. Create a name authority record for a uniform title only for the item being cataloged and only if one is needed according to current practice. *Optionally*, on these name authority records, trace a linking reference if one

25.1

is appropriate according to LCRI 26. (Do not create a name authority record solely to trace a linking reference.)

Single Work or Collection

It is necessary to distinguish collections from publications that contain a single main work with lesser works. Normally, rely on the wording of the chief source to make this distinction, as reflected in the following manufactured examples:

Christmas Carol, The Old Curiosity
Shop and Pickwick Papers
(*A collection*)

The Mystery of Edwin Drood, with
completions of the story by various hands
(*An edition of the Dickens work,
with supplementary texts*)

Marine Fisheries Law and Coastal
Waterways Law
(*A collection*)

Commercial Code and Supplementary
Legislation
(*An edition of the codes, with
subordinate texts*)

Applicability

Use a uniform title unless the *complete* uniform title that would be assigned is exactly the same as the title proper of the item.

Exceptions

1) Do not use a uniform title when the only difference is the presence of an initial article in the bibliographic title proper.

2) For certain anonymous classics that are entered under uniform title main entry heading and that have been published in many editions, in different languages, and under different titles (e.g., Beowulf, Chanson de Roland), use a uniform title for all editions. This includes editions in the original language when the title proper is the same as the uniform title assigned.

I/J, U/V

When a title chosen for the uniform title involves regularization of i/j, u/v, apply the following: use “i” for vowels (e.g., iter, Ilias); use “j” for consonants (e.g., jus, Julius); use “u” for vowels (e.g., uva, Ursa

Major); use “v” for consonants (e.g., vox, Victoria); use “w” for consonantal “uu” or “vv” (e.g., Windelia). Follow this directive for all uniform titles regardless of the particular publication or of the work it contains.

Exception: For the uniform title for a series published after 1800, transcribe “i” and “j” as they appear.

25.2A.

Option Decision

Apply the optional provision in rule 25.2A. This means omitting brackets from around uniform titles whenever they are headings (i.e., no main entry heading precedes them). However, do not enclose any uniform title in brackets when used in an added entry.

25.3A.

Named Individual Works of Art

Construct a uniform title for a named work of art when it is needed for an access point (main entry, added entry, subject entry) on a bibliographic record.¹ Use as the uniform title the title found in English-language reference sources.² If not found in English-language reference sources, use other reference sources. However, a reference source that routinely uses one language for all titles should not be used unless necessary. If the evidence is inconclusive, use (in this order of preference) the title found in:

- encyclopedias or dictionaries
- indexes
- a catalogue raisonné for the artist
- catalogs issued by the body owning the work of art.

Make name/title (or title, if responsibility for the work is unknown) references from titles not chosen as the uniform title.

Follow the rules in chapter 21 for the choice of access points.

```

100 1b ‡a Cole, Thomas, ‡d 1801-1848. ‡t Garden of Eden

100 1b ‡a Picasso, Pablo, ‡d 1881-1973. ‡t Demoiselles
    d'Avignon
400 1b ‡a Picasso, Pablo, ‡d 1881-1973. ‡t Young ladies
    of Avignon

100 0b ‡a Leonardo, ‡c da Vinci, ‡d 1452-1519. ‡t Mona
    Lisa
400 0b ‡a Leonardo, ‡c da Vinci, ‡d 1452-1519. ‡t
    Gioconda
400 0b ‡a Leonardo, ‡c da Vinci, ‡d 1452-1519. ‡t Joconde

100 0b ‡a Sebastián, ‡d 1947- ‡t Caballito

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¹The term “bibliographic record” is here used to refer to a cataloging record that describes an item and provides access to the description. Such an item may be a book, serial, slide, picture, art original, etc. The term is used to distinguish such records from authority records for headings.

²Reference sources include books and articles written about a work of art. Cf. Footnote 1 to AACR2, rule 22.1B.

100 00 \$a Christo, \$d 1935- \$t Wrapped Reichstag
400 00 \$a Christo, \$d 1935- \$t Verhüllte Reichstag
400 00 \$a Jeanne-Claude, \$d 1935- \$t Wrapped Reichstag
(N.B.: This reference is an exception to the principles of AACR2 whereby secondary access is made for joint creators on the bibliographic record for the item. References in name authority records are made here because most uses of headings for individual works of art will be as a subject secondary entries)

Orthographic Reform

For items published in countries where orthographic reform has taken place (Indonesia and Malaysia, the Netherlands, Soviet Union, etc.), record the data appearing in the area preceding the physical description area and in the series area exactly as found in the source of information with regard to orthography.

For monographs, on the bibliographic record for any edition of a work whose title proper contains a word in the old orthography, provide a uniform title reflecting the new orthography, although no edition with the reformed orthography has been received.

For serials, apply 21.2A and 21.2C.

25.3B. WORKS CREATED AFTER 1500

Alternative Titles

Omit alternative titles from uniform titles when basing the uniform title on a title proper that includes an alternative title.

Statements of Responsibility

If the title proper begins with a statement of responsibility, use judgment in deciding whether or not the statement may be separated. For example, to take two rather obvious cases:

1) For the title proper "Shakespeare's King Lear," "Shakespeare's" can be separated and so the uniform title "King Lear" is used. In general, make a name-title reference from the title proper for a work entered under a personal or corporate heading (cf. 25.2E2).

2) For the title proper "The John Franklin Bardin omnibus," "John Franklin Bardin" is not separable and no uniform title is used.

Between these two obvious extremes, handle more ambiguous cases according to one's best judgment (i.e., use "feeling" and examination of typography and layout of the chief source and other expressions of the title (cover title, running title, etc.)).

Constitutions

Unless 25.3A applies, routinely accept the word "constitution" (or its equivalent) as the complete uniform title by virtue of 25.3B.

25.4A. WORKS CREATED BEFORE 1501. General rule. [New]

Named Individual Works of Art

Construct a uniform title for a named work of art when it is needed for an access point (main entry, added entry, subject entry) on a bibliographic record.¹ Use as the uniform title the title found in English-language reference sources.² If not found in English-language reference sources, use other reference sources. However, a reference source that routinely uses one language for all titles should not be used unless necessary. If the evidence is inconclusive, use (in this order of preference) the title found in:

encyclopedias or dictionaries
indexes
a catalogue raisonné for the artist
catalogs issued by the body owning the work of art.

Make name/title (or title, if responsibility for the work is unknown) from titles not chosen as uniform title.

Follow the rules in chapter 21 for the choice of access points.

130 ♪♭ ‡a Venus of Willendorf

430 ♪♭ ‡a Willendorf Venus

130 ♪♭ ‡a Nike of Samothrace

430 ♪♭ ‡a Victory of Samothrace

430 ♪♭ ‡a Winged Victory of Samothrace

100 0♭ ‡a Giotto, ‡d 1266?-1337. ‡t St. Stephen

100 0♭ ‡a Duccio, ‡c di Buoninsegna, ‡d d.
1319. ‡t Maestà

¹The term “bibliographic record” is here used to refer to a cataloging record that describes an item and provides access to the description. Such an item may be a book, serial, slide, picture, art original, etc. The term is used to distinguish such records from authority records for headings.

²Reference sources include books and articles written about a work of art. Cf. Footnote 1 to AACR2 rule 22.1B.

25.5B CONFLICT RESOLUTION.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General**Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Series Entered Under Title**

- 1) *General*
- 2) *Choice of qualifying term*
- 3) *Form of qualifying term*
- 4) *Change in qualifier*
- 5) *Unnumbered/numbered titles from the same body*
- 6) *Serial section title or subseries title with initial article*
- 7) *Numbering grammatically integrated with title proper*
- 8) *Serial common title or main series title not issued alone or lacking numbering*
- 9) *Serial common title or main series title issued alone or has numbering*
- 10) *Supplement title entered subordinately to main title*

Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Entered Under Name Heading

- 1) *General*
- 2) *Choice of qualifying term*

Monographs

- 1) *Single-part monograph or not-analyzed multipart item*
- 2) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a title proper*
- 3) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a name heading*
- 4) *Collective uniform title headings "Works" and "Selections": NAR and SAR for different multipart items*

Integrating Resources**Series-Like Phrases**

- 1) *Entry under title*
- 2) *Entry under name heading*
- 3) *Conflict with another phrase heading*

Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name**Radio and Television Programs**

25.5B

U.S. Census Publications

Comics

Motion Pictures

Choreographic Works

- 1) *Background*
- 2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

Named Individual Works of Art

The first part of this LCRI addresses conflict resolution for serials (including numbered and unnumbered monographic series). This part of the LCRI represents *LC/PCC practice*.

Also, see the sections “Monographs” and “Integrating Resources” below for guidelines about the use of qualifiers for single-volume monographs, multipart items, and integrating resources.

Note: Indicators are not given in the examples when the heading could be used in either an authority or a bibliographic record because the indicators in authority and bibliographic records are not the same for the 130 field.

General

1) *The "catalog" when testing for conflict.* When searching the catalog to determine if a uniform title is needed for a serial/series or multipart item, define the "catalog" as the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done. In addition, catalogers (including LC overseas offices' catalogers and PCC participants) may take into account *any* serial/series or multipart item with the same title of which they know, whether or not it is in the catalog.

2) *Eligible title fields for conflict*

a) Take into account the title proper of a serial/series/multipart item; such a title proper can be found in the 245, 247, 4XX, 730, 760-787, 8XX fields of bibliographic records and the 1XX field of series authority records (SARs).

b) Do not take into account variant forms of title represented by added entries (246, 740 fields) in bibliographic records or by cross references (4XX fields) in name and series authority records. (*Note:* according to LCRI 26.5A, a qualifier is added to a cross reference in the authority record to break the conflict with a title proper in the same or another record.)

3) Resolve the conflict by using a uniform title heading or name heading/uniform title in the bibliographic or series authority record being created. Do not also add a uniform title heading or

a name heading/uniform title to the existing record.

Exceptions

a) See the paragraph for physical medium under "Choice of qualifying term" in "Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) ..." entered under title and under name heading.

b) See 5) in the "Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Entered Under Title" section below for adding "(Unnumbered)" as qualifier.

c) See 1)b), 1)c), 4), and 5) in the "Monographs" section below.

d) See 2) in the "Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name" section below.

4) Use the uniform title heading or name heading/uniform title whenever the serial/series or multipart item is referred to in other access points (added or subject entries, subseries headings, etc.) and in linking notes.

5) Do not predict a conflict.

6) *Republications*. When a serial/series/multipart item is republished or reproduced (as a text, as a microform, as large print, as a braille edition, as a digitized reproduction, etc.), do not use a uniform title to distinguish one of these republications from the original. If the original itself has a uniform title, use the same uniform title for the republication.

Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Series Entered Under Title

1) *General*. When creating a bibliographic record for a serial, a series authority record for a serial/series, or a name authority record for a serial, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier to distinguish the serial/series from another with the same title proper in a bibliographic record, in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, or serial), or in the heading of any name authority record. Also construct a uniform title when a serial becomes an integrating resource (or vice versa) but doesn't change its title proper.

2) Choice of qualifying term

a) *Title proper is a "generic" title (i.e., it consists solely of an indication of type of publication and/or periodicity, exclusive of articles, prepositions, and conjunctions)*. Use as the qualifier the heading for the body issuing or publishing the serial/series. If more than one corporate body is associated with the work, choose the body responsible for issuing the serial/series, rather than the one only publishing it. If multiple bodies are performing the same function, generally choose the one named first.

25.5B

130 \$a Bulletin (American Dairy Products Institute)
130 \$a Bulletin (British Columbia. Dept. of Mines and
Petroleum Resources)
130 \$a Bulletin (Université libre de Bruxelles. Service
de physique des particules élémentaires)

130 \$a Occasional paper (Australia. Bureau of Industry
Economics)
130 \$a Occasional paper (King's College (University of
London). Dept. of Geography)
130 \$a Occasional paper (Spark M. Matsunaga Institute for
Peace)

b) *Other situations.* Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier for the serial/series being cataloged. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not prescriptive and is not in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

- corporate body
- date of publication¹
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication²

130 0# \$a Social sciences index (CD-ROM)
245 10 \$a Social sciences index \$h [electronic resource]

130 0# \$a Peterson's financial aid service (IBM version)
245 10 \$a Peterson's financial aid service \$h [electronic
resource]

130 0# \$a Peterson's financial aid service (Macintosh
version)
245 10 \$a Peterson's financial aid service \$h [electronic
resource]

¹Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

²If the serial/series is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc., area for the first issue published, the earliest issue for which a place is known, or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest issue was published.

Generally avoid use of the terms “print” and “text” as qualifiers because they are vague and there is not a consensus as to their appropriate use. When breaking the conflict between separate headings for the same title published in multiple physical media, add a qualifier to the heading for the physical medium that isn’t printed text on paper (even if that means assigning a qualifier to a heading in an existing record).

130 \$a Genetic research update

130 \$a Genetic research update (CD-ROM)

3) *Form of qualifying term*

a) *Corporate body*. Use the AACR2 form of the name exactly as given on the name authority record for the corporate body.

130 \$a Special report (Northern Illinois University.
Center for Southeast Asian Studies)

130 \$a Occasional publication (Popular Archaeology
(Firm))

b) *Place of publication*. Use the AACR2 form from the name authority record for the place minus any cataloger's addition (cf. AACR2 24.4C1); record the name of the larger place preceded by a comma (cf. AACR2 23.4A1).

130 \$a African primary texts (Madison, Wis.)
130 \$a Rural development studies (Uppsala, Sweden)
130 \$a New age journal (Brighton, Boston, Mass.)

c) *Multiple qualifiers*. If more than one qualifier is needed, separate the qualifiers with a space-colon-space within one set of parentheses. Exception: if one of the qualifiers is “(Series),” give that qualifier first and enclose each qualifier in its own set of parentheses.

130 \$a Bulletin (Canadian Association of University
Teachers : 1973)
130 \$a Washington gazette (Washington, D.C. : Daily)
130 \$a WP (Series) (United States. Bureau of the Census)

4) *Change in qualifier*

a) *Body used as qualifier*

i) If the name of the body changes or the body is no longer involved with the serial/series, create a new record for the serial/series.

25.5B

130 \$a Monograph series (American Bar Association.
Special Committee on Alternative Means of Dispute
Resolution)

130 \$a Monograph series (American Bar Association.
Special Committee on Dispute Resolution)

ii) If the name of the body changes but one name authority record is used for both forms of name or if the heading on the one name authority record is revised, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Change the form of name in the qualifier, as necessary, to match the heading in the name authority record.

130 \$a _____ (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury
(Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.))
would be changed to

130 \$a _____ (Instytut belaruskaj kul'tury
(Minsk, Belarus))

b) *Place used as qualifier.*

i) If the serial/series "moves" to another city, do not create a new record. On a series authority record, add a reference from title proper with the new place as qualifier. In a serial bibliographic record, add information about the change in place of publication.

130 \$a _____ (Chicago, Ill.)
430 \$a _____ (Boston, Mass.)

ii) If the name of the place changes and a separate name authority record is created for that name, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Do not change the qualifier. In a series authority record, give a reference using the later form as the qualifier.

130 \$a _____ (Leningrad, R.S.F.S.R.)
430 \$a _____ (Saint Petersburg, Russia)
(two name authority records exist)

iii) if the name for the place changes but one name authority record is used for both forms of name or if the heading on the one name authority record is revised, do not create a new record for the serial/series. Change the form of name in the qualifier, as necessary, to match the heading in the name authority record.

130 \$a _____ (Kinshasa, Zaire)
would be changed to:
130 \$a _____ (Kinshasa, Congo)

c) *Other qualifiers.* If the information used as qualifier changes in form or fact, do not create a new record. In a series authority record, add a reference from the title proper and the changed qualifier if it would help in identification. In a serial bibliographic record, add information

if appropriate.

130 \$a _____ (Middle Atlantic ed.)
(current items labelled as "Mid-Atlantic edition")

5) *Unnumbered/numbered titles from the same body.* If one body issues both an unnumbered series and a numbered series/serial with the same title, add the qualifier "(Unnumbered)" to the title for the unnumbered series in all cases of such a conflict. (For example, if the new title is numbered and the existing title is unnumbered, change the existing unnumbered series to add "(Unnumbered)" to the title.) Do not apply this technique when some issues of a series lack numbering.

6) *Serial section title or subseries title with initial article.* If the title of a section of a serial or the title of a subseries begins with an initial article, create a uniform title to delete that initial article. Delete the initial article even if the section or subseries title is preceded by a numeric or alphabetic designation. In the series statement in an analytic record or in the title proper and statement of responsibility area of a serial record, give the title as found.

title proper: American men and women of science. The medical sciences

serial record:

130 \$a American men and women of science. \$p
Medical sciences.

245 \$a American men and women of science. \$p
The medical sciences.

title proper: Progress in nuclear energy. Series VIII, The economics of nuclear power

analytic record:

490 1 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. Series
VIII, The economics of nuclear
power

830 0 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n,
Series VIII, \$p Economics of
nuclear power

series authority record:

130 \$a Progress in nuclear energy. \$n Series
VIII, \$p Economics of nuclear power

7) *Numbering grammatically integrated with title proper.* If the title proper with grammatically-integrated numbering is not in the nominative case, create a uniform title to change the title to the nominative case. In the series statement in an analytic record, give the title as found (i.e., including the grammatically-integrated numbering). In the title proper and statement of

25.5B

responsibility area in a serial record, apply rule 12.1B7.

title proper: 31. tom Biblioteki SIB

analytic record:

490 1# \$a 31. tom Biblioteki SIB
830 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB ; \$v 31. tom.

series authority record:

130 #0 \$a Biblioteka SIB
430 #0 \$a Biblioteki SIB

serial record:

130 0# \$a Biblioteka SIB
245 10 \$a Biblioteki SIB

title proper: Monumenta. Epistolarum tomus 1

analytic record:

490 1# \$a Monumenta. Epistolarum tomus 1
830 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae ; \$v tomus
1.

series authority record:

130 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae
430 #0 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolarum

serial record:

130 0# \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolae
245 10 \$a Monumenta. \$p Epistolarum ...

8) *Serial common title or main series title not issued alone or lacking numbering.* Do not test such a serial common title or main series title for conflict by itself. Test the entire title proper (the serial common title and its section title or the unnumbered main series and its subseries) for conflict. If the entire title proper conflicts with another title proper, add a qualifier at the end of the title proper.

title proper: Bulletin. Series W
search in catalog for entire title = no conflict
130 \$a Bulletin. \$n Series W

title proper: Bulletin. Series A
search in catalog for entire title = a conflict with another "Bulletin.
Series A"
130 \$a Bulletin. \$n Series A ([qualifier])

9) *Serial common title or main series title has been issued alone or has numbering.* First,

test the serial common title or the main series title by itself for conflict and add a qualifier if needed at the end of that title. Then, test that title (plus qualifier if needed) and the section or subseries title together for conflict; add a qualifier if needed at the end of the section or subseries title.

title proper of numbered main series & subseries: University papers. History series
search in catalog for main series title = a conflict with another "University papers"

130 \$a University papers ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main series title plus qualifier and subseries title = no conflict

130 \$a University papers ([qualifier]). \$p History series

10) *Supplement title entered subordinately to main title.* If the main title is already in the catalog, use its heading (may or may not have a qualifier) in the heading for the supplement. If the main title is not in the catalog, establish its AACR2 form (cf. LCRI 26.5B). Then, test the main title (plus qualifier if needed) and the supplement title together for conflict; add a qualifier if needed at the end of the supplement title.

title proper of main title with supplement: Statistical bulletin. Supplement
search in catalog for main title = a conflict with another "Statistical bulletin"

130 \$a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier])

search in catalog for main title plus qualifier and supplement title = no conflict

130 \$a Statistical bulletin ([qualifier]). \$p Supplement

Serials (Including Numbered and Unnumbered Monographic Series) Entered Under Name Heading

1) *General.* When creating a bibliographic record for a serial, a series authority record for a serial/series, or a name authority record for a serial, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier to distinguish the serial/series from another with the same title proper entered under the same name heading in a bibliographic record, in the heading of any series authority record (for series, multipart item, phrase, serial), or in the heading of any name authority record. Also construct a uniform title when a serial becomes an integrating resource (or vice versa) but doesn't change its title proper.

2) *Choice of qualifying term.* Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier for the serial/series being cataloged. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not in priority order. If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one serial/series from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

25.5B

- date of publication³
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement

```
110 2# $a World Food Programme.  
240 10 $a Annual report (1993)  
245 10 $a Annual report
```

Generally avoid use of the terms “print” and “text” as qualifiers because they are vague and there is not a consensus as to their appropriate use. When breaking the conflict between separate headings for the same title published in multiple physical media, add a qualifier to the heading for the physical medium that isn’t printed text on paper (even if that means assigning a qualifier to a heading in an existing record).

Monographs⁴

LC practice:

1) *Single-part monograph or not-analyzed multipart item*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If the main entry is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, do not assign a uniform title to either work simply to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work.

```
245 00 $a France / $c préface de Pierre Mendès-France.  
260 ## $a Genève ; $a New York :$b Nagel, $c 1955.
```

³Choose the date of publication (not date from chronological designation) of the first issue published or the earliest issue in hand, in that order of preference.

⁴Past practice for monographic electronic resources:

Prior to June 1990, a qualifier was added to the title of monographic electronic resources whenever the heading was needed in a secondary entry, without regard to conflict. Generally continue to use such headings in main, subject, and added entries on records for items cataloged after May 1990 (name authority records created in accord with these policies are routinely retained although they would not necessarily be needed under current policies).

Prior to December 2002, the qualifier used on monographic electronic resources was the general material designation "(Computer file)," sometimes in combination with the name of the producer of the resource. Headings that exist with this qualifier should not be changed to reflect current policy unless the heading needs to be changed for another reason.

245 00 \$a France.
260 ## \$a Paris : \$b Librairie Larousse, \$c 1967.

245 00 \$a France.
260 ## \$a Paris : \$b Documentation française, \$c 1972.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* If the main entry is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, construct a uniform title consisting of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

i) Determine the qualifier according to the guidelines below in 2)a) for title proper main entry or 3)a) for name heading main entry.

ii) Change existing records in which the work appears as an access point (main entry, added entry, subject heading).

245 00 \$a Gazetteer of Argentina : \$b names approved by
the United States Board on Geographic Names.
250 ## \$a 3rd ed.
260 ## \$a Washington : \$b Defense Mapping Agency,
\$c 1992.
500 ## \$a Rev. ed. of: Argentina. 1968.
730 0# \$a Argentina (United States. Office of Geography)

revised bibliographic record for the 1968 work cited in 500 field above

130 0# \$a Argentina (United States. Office of Geography)
245 10 \$a Argentina : \$b official standard names approved
by the United States Board on Geographic Names.
260 ## \$a Washington : \$b Office of Geography, Dept. of
the Interior, \$c 1968.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* If the main entry of the original is the same as the main entry of another work represented by a bibliographic record or name/series authority record, construct a uniform title for the original consisting of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

i) Determine the qualifier for the original according to the guidelines below in 2)a) for title proper main entry or 3)a) for name heading main entry.

ii) Change existing records in which the original work appears as an access point (main entry, added entry, subject heading).

translation of the 1955 work above

25.5B

130 0# \$a France (Geneva, Switzerland). \$l English.
245 10 \$a France / \$c preface by Pierre Mendès-France ;
translated by William H. Parker.
260 ## \$a Geneva ; \$a New York : \$b Nagel, \$c 1956.

revised bibliographic record for the 1955 work above

130 0# \$a France (Geneva, Switzerland)
245 10 \$a France / \$c préface de Pierre Mendès-France.
260 ## \$a Genève ; \$a New York : \$b Nagel, \$c 1955.

2) Analyzed multipart item entered under a title proper

a) *Conflict in the database.* If the title proper of the multipart item is the same as the title proper of another work represented by a bibliographic record or a name/series authority record, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

(i) Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is *not* prescriptive and is *not* in priority order.

- corporate body
- date of publication⁵
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication⁶

130 \$a Continents of the world (Chicago, Ill.)

(ii) If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one work from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* Use the heading in the series authority record for that multipart item.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* Use the heading in the series authority record for the original multipart item. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf.

⁵Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

⁶If the multipart item is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc. area for the first part published, the earliest part for which a place is known, or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest part was published.

AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

3) *Analyzed multipart item entered under a name heading*

a) *Conflict in the database.* If that name heading/title proper of the multipart item is the same as the name heading/title proper of another work represented by a bibliographic record or a name/series authority record, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper plus a parenthetical qualifier.

(i) Use judgment in determining the *most appropriate* qualifier. Possible qualifiers are given in the following list; the listing is not in priority order.

- date of publication⁷
- descriptive data elements, e.g., edition statement, GMD, physical medium
- place of publication⁸

100 1# \$a Elias, Norbert. \$t Über den Prozess der
Zivilisation. \$l English (Oxford, England)

(ii) If none of these qualifiers is appropriate, use any word(s) that will serve to distinguish the one work from the other. Use more than one qualifier if needed to make the uniform title unique.

b) *Needed for subject or related work added entry.* Use the heading in the series authority record for that multipart item.

c) *Another manifestation requiring a uniform title.* Use the heading in the series authority record for the original multipart item. Then assign a uniform title to the manifestation (cf. AACR2 25.5C for translations, AACR2 25.6B3 for excerpts, etc.).

4) *Collective uniform title headings “Works” and “Selections”:* NAR and SAR for different multipart items.

LC/PCC practice: To break the conflict between the headings, add a brief form of the

⁷Choose the date of publication of the first part published or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference.

⁸If the multipart item is published in more than one place, choose as the qualifying term the place that would be named first in the publication, distribution, etc. area for the first part published, the earliest part for which a place is known, or the earliest part in hand, in that order of preference. If the name of the local place has changed, use in the qualifier the name the place had at the time the first/earliest part was published.

25.5B

publisher's name in subfield \$s of the series authority record (even if that means revising a heading in an existing record).

5) Generally avoid use of the terms "print" and "text" as qualifiers because they are vague and there is not a consensus as to their appropriate use. When breaking the conflict between separate headings for the same title published in multiple physical media, add a qualifier to the heading for the physical medium that isn't printed text on paper (even if that means assigning a qualifier to a heading in an existing record).

Integrating Resources

LC/PCC practice: Apply the guidelines given above under "Monographs" also to integrating resources. Also construct a uniform title when a serial becomes an integrating resource (or vice versa) but doesn't change its title proper.

Series-Like Phrases

1) *Entry under title.* Construct a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier for any phrase entered under title if the phrase is identical to the title proper of a serial/series found in the catalog in a bibliographic record or the title proper in the heading of a series authority record for a series, multipart item, or serial. Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

130 \$a Interim reports (Australian National Antarctic
Research Expeditions)

2) *Entry under name heading.* Construct a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier for any phrase entered under a name heading if the phrase is identical to a title proper of a serial/series entered under the same name heading in the catalog in a bibliographic record or in the heading of a series authority record for a series, multipart item, or serial. Follow the guidelines for adding a qualifier to a serial/series title (above).

3) *Conflict with another phrase heading.* Do not create a separate series authority record for the second series-like phrase, constructing a uniform title made up of the phrase plus a parenthetical qualifier. Instead, modify the existing series authority record to make it an undifferentiated phrase record.

130 \$a Yolla Bolly Press book
130 \$a Quarto book

Title/Phrase Heading in Series Authority Record Identical to Personal or Corporate Name

1) If the title or phrase is identical to a personal or corporate (including geographic) name, construct a uniform title made up of the title proper or phrase plus the parenthetical qualifier "(Series)." That name may be found on the item being cataloged or in a heading or reference in a name authority record related or not related to the item being cataloged. Apply this technique also

to subseries titles entered subordinately.

```

130 $a Centre de recherches d'histoire ancienne (Series)
130 $a Oxford Historical Society (Series)
130 $a HAZ (Series)
130 $a Facultat de Dret de l'Estudi General de Lleida
      (Series)
130 $a Marco Polo (Series)
130 $a United States (Series)
130 $a DOD (Series)
130 $a Metropolitan Books (Series)
130 $a Posebna izdanja (Crnogorska akademija nauka i
      umjetnosti). $p Odjeljenje društvenih nauka
      (Series)

```

2) If an existing title or phrase heading later conflicts with a name, add the qualifier "(Series)" to the series authority record heading.

Radio and Television Programs

LC practice. Add the qualifier "(Radio program)" or "(Television program)" to the title of a radio or television program whenever the program is needed in a secondary entry and the title is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading or the title has been used as the title of another work. (It does not matter if the other work is entered under title or under a name heading.) This same uniform title for the radio or television program must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the radio or television program has been used as a main or added entry must be adjusted.)

U.S. Census Publications

For U.S. Bureau of the Census publications that contain the census or parts of it, use a uniform title consisting of the name of the census, qualified by the year of the census. Add to this basic uniform title parts of the census as subdivisions.

```

title proper: 1972 census of construction industries
uniform title: 130 $a Census of construction industries
                  (1972)

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title proper: Numerical list of manufactured products: 1972
                  census of manufactures
uniform title: 130 $a Census of manufactures (1972). $p
                  Numerical list of manufactured
                  products

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title proper: Census of housing, 1960
uniform title: 130 $a Census of housing (1960)

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25.5B

Comics

If a comic strip, single panel cartoon, etc., is entered under its title, establish a uniform title for the work that consists of its title, followed by an appropriate parenthetical qualifier (e.g., "Batman (Comic strip)").

Motion Pictures

LC practice. If a motion picture is entered under a title proper that is the same as the title proper of another motion picture (or other work), do not assign a uniform title to either to distinguish them, even if there are multiple editions of either work. However, if a motion picture is needed in a secondary entry and the title of the motion picture is the same as a Library of Congress subject heading or the title is the same as the title of another work, add the qualifier "(Motion picture)" to the title of the motion picture. This same uniform title must be used in all entries for the particular work. (Existing records in which the motion picture is used as a main or secondary entry must be adjusted.)

New work

100 1# \$a Copland, Aaron, \$d 1900-
245 14 \$a The red pony ...
(*Music for the motion picture of the same title*)

Existing works

100 1# \$a Steinbeck, John, \$d 1902-1968
245 14 \$a The red pony ...
(*A book*)
245 04\$a The red pony \$h [motion picture] ...

Added entry on the new work

730 0# \$a Red pony (Motion picture)

Revised record for the motion picture

130 0# \$a Red pony (Motion picture)
245 14 \$a The red pony \$h [motion picture] ...

Choreographic Works

1) *Background*

In catalogs dealing with dance material, there is a need both to collocate different versions of the same basic work under the same title and to differentiate between the different versions of the work in a meaningful way. A choreographic dance work, i.e., a dance created by a specific person, will

often have a title that is the same as or similar to a musical or literary work that accompanies or is related to it. In addition, many dance works, though known by the same title, have been revised or adapted by different choreographers. The Dance Heritage Coalition, a group of several institutions, including the Library of Congress, has received funding for a project to prepare a catalog of primary research resources in dance history, including manuscript and archival materials, audio and videotape, printed texts and music, and visual collections. The coalition will add authority records to the national authority file for these materials, including newly created authority records and retrospective records from the files of the Dance Collection of the New York Public Library.

AACR2 does not include specific rules for the creation of uniform titles for choreographic works, and in the past LC has treated headings for individual choreographic dance works as subject headings, rather than name headings. However, because they do represent individual creative works and to meet the needs of the dance cataloging community, these headings should now be treated as name headings, and uniform titles for them will be constructed according to the guidelines below recommended by the Dance Heritage Coalition.

2) *Uniform titles for choreographic works*

a) *Qualifiers*. When the title of a choreographic dance work is needed as a subject or added entry, construct a uniform title consisting of the title of the work followed by the qualifier "(Choreographic work)." In addition, when the item represents a particular choreographer's version of the work, include the surname of the choreographer as part of the qualifier. Use the form of the surname found in the 100 field of the authority record for the choreographer.

130 \$a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work)
*(for a book of photographs from various productions of
 choreographic works based on Shakespeare's play)*

130 \$a Romeo and Juliet (Choreographic work : Smuin)
*(for a series of photographs taken during a dress rehearsal of
 the first production of Michael Smuin's choreographic
 adaptation of Shakespeare's play)*

If two or more choreographers share responsibility for the work, give their names in alphabetical order, unless one person is clearly principally responsible for the choreography, in which case that name should be listed first. Connect the names with the word "and."

130 \$a Return of the native (Choreographic work : Jones
 and Zane)

130 \$a Giselle (Choreographic work : Coralli and Perrot)

As appropriate, also include the following additions to the qualifier:

i) Choreographer's surname, after the original choreographer's surname.

If the choreographic work is derived from another choreographic work, follow the name of the

25.5B

choreographer with a comma, the word "after," and the surname of the original choreographer.

130 \$a How long brethren (Choreographic work : Tamiris)
130 \$a How long brethren (Choreographic work : McIntyre,
after Tamiris)
(for a notation score for a reconstruction of Helen Tamiris's
original work)

ii) Date of a reconstruction

Optionally, if the material being cataloged relates to a reconstruction of a choreographic work that was originally staged at an earlier date, include in the qualifier the date of the reconstruction.

130 \$a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work :
Nijinsky)
130 \$a Afternoon of a faun (Choreographic work :
Markova, after Nijinsky : 1935)

b) *Language of the title*

Use as the uniform title the title in the original language unless the work has become generally known in another language through extensive adaptation, e.g., when the choreographic work has been restaged in a number of different countries. In such cases, use the title found in the following reference work, making references from the title in other languages:

New York Public Library. *Dictionary Catalog of the Dance Collection*. Boston : G.K. Hall, 1974. 10 v. Annual supplement, *Bibliographic Guide to Dance*, 1975-

If the title is not found in the above source, consult the sources below, which are listed in order of precedence.

Beaumont, C.W. *Complete Book of Ballets*
Chujoy, A., and Manchester, P.W. *The Dance Encyclopedia*. Rev. ed.
Enciclopedia dello spettacolo
The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians
Koegler, H. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Ballet*. 2nd ed.
McDonagh, D. *The Complete Guide to Modern Dance*

130 \$a Cinderella (Choreographic work)
430 \$a Cendrillon (Choreographic work)
430 \$a Cenerentola (Choreographic work)

130 \$a Sylphide (Choreographic work)
430 \$a Sylph of the Highlands (Choreographic work)

Named Individual Works of Art

Add in parentheses an appropriate designation or designations (e.g., date, medium, size, owner, *catalogue raisonné* number, alternative title, location, state, color, owner's accession number) to distinguish between identical uniform titles for works entered under the same heading.⁹

100 1# \$a Eyck, Jan van, \$d 1390-1440. \$t Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Galleria sabauda (Turin, Italy))

100 1# \$a Eyck, Jan van, \$d 1390-1440. \$t Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Philadelphia Museum of Art)

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Barnes Foundation)

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Courtauld Institute Galleries)

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, N.Y.))

100 1# \$a Cézanne, Paul, \$d 1839-1906. \$t Card players (Musée d'Orsay)

100 1# \$a Pollock, Jackson, \$d 1912-1956. \$t Untitled (1936)

100 1# \$a Pollock, Jackson, \$d 1912-1956. \$t Untitled (1937)

(Title of both works is Untitled)

100 1# \$a Picasso, Pablo, \$d 1881-1973. \$t Frugal repast (1904, 1913 printing : etching)

100 1# \$a Picasso, Pablo, \$d 1881-1973. \$t Frugal repast (1904, 1913 printing : etching : 2nd state)

⁹While date or owner (usually a museum) will often be the best qualifier, “appropriate” will depend upon the particular work of art, e.g., for a print, the state may be the best qualifier.

25.5C. LANGUAGE.

Form of Languages

When naming a language in a uniform title, base the name on the form found in the current edition of *MARC Code List for Languages* (and the updates published in *Cataloging Service Bulletin* and at URL <<http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/>>). Note the following when using the code list:

Use the name found in boldface type (e.g., “Frisian,” not “Friesian”).

Use the name for a specific language rather than the name of a language group (e.g., use “Bunun,” not “Austronesian (Other)”). (Language groups are indicated by the term “languages” or by the qualifier “(Other).”)

Do not include in the name parenthetical dates that appear with the name (e.g., use “Béarnais,” not “Béarnais (post-1500)”).

Retain other parenthetical qualifiers that appear with the name (e.g., “Afrihili (Artificial language)”); “Luo (Kenya and Tanzania)”.

For the early form of a modern language that is found in an inverted form, follow AACR2 and use the early form in direct order within parentheses following the modern language (e.g., for “French, Old (ca. 842-1400),” use “French (Old French)”).

For the AACR2 example, “French (Anglo-Norman),” use the MARC 21 code list form, “Anglo-Norman.”

Note: Effective June 2000, discontinue using “Serbo-Croatian.” Use one of the following: “Bosnian,” “Croatian,” or “Serbian.”

Greek

LC practice: For the MARC code list forms “Attic Greek,” “Greek, Ancient,” and “Greek, Modern,” use “Greek.”

Exception: If the item is a translation from one specific Greek form into another Greek form, or contains text in two specific forms, use in the uniform title the specific form(s) within parentheses following “Greek.” In specifying the form of the Greek, use one of the following terms:

- “Greek (Ancient Greek)” for the period before 300 B.C.
- “Greek (Hellenistic Greek)” for the period 300 B.C.-A.D. 600
- “Greek (Biblical Greek)” for the *Septuagint* and the *New Testament*
- “Greek (Medieval Greek)” for the period 600-1453
- “Greek (Modern Greek)” for the period 1453-

25.5C

Norwegian

LC practice: For the MARC code list forms “Norwegian,” “Norwegian (Bokmål),” and “Norwegian (Nynorsk),” use “Norwegian.”

Multilingual Works

If a work was originally issued in a single edition in two or more languages and there is no evidence that one text represents the original and the others translations of this original, do not add the languages after the uniform title when the edition being cataloged is in all these languages. For example, some documents of international bodies are first issued with a text in all the official languages of the body; also, the laws of some countries with two official languages (e.g., Belgium, South Africa) are originally issued in both official languages. However, if another edition of such a work is issued in only one of the languages, or in additional languages, add the name of the language or "Polyglot" after the uniform title for this edition, leaving the uniform title for the original without a language designation.

If a work was originally issued simultaneously in separate editions in different languages and there is no evidence that the text in one of the languages is the original, select one of the editions as the original according to 25.3C and treat the others as translations.

Unpublished Works

Occasionally an author's work is translated into another language but has not been published in the author's original language. If the translation indicates the original has never been published but gives the *author's* title in the original language, use this title in the uniform title on the translation. In case of doubt as to whether the original title given in the translation is indeed the original title, do not use that title as the uniform title.

25.5D.

Do not apply 25.5D to any uniform title.

Teorema. English

Theorem [motion picture] ...

25.6A. One part.

Note that the rule for independent entry of part titles is for the case when "a separately catalogued part of a work has a title of its own." A part cannot be said to have "a title of its own" when it bears only a dependent designation, such as

- 1) an alphabetic or numeric subdivision ("part 1," "part 2"; "A," "B"; etc.);
- 2) chronological subdivisions ("from 1918 to 1935," "from 1936 to the present"; "14th century," "15th century"; "early times," "present day"; etc.)
- 3) geographic subdivisions ("Calhoun County," "Chilton County"; "the prairies," "the mountains"; etc.)
- 4) phrases that omit an essential piece of information found in the collective title ("teeth," "fossilized footprints," etc., when the collective title is "Dinosaur relics"; "changes of state," "surfaces," etc., when the collective title is "Treatise on solid state chemistry")
- 5) general terms such as "atlas," "glossary," "index," "preface," "plates," etc.

25.6A2. PARTS OF A WORK.

Although the title of a part title contains a general term that can be abbreviated (e.g., "Preface," "Number ...") or contains a general term in a foreign language that has an English equivalent (e.g., "... Band," "Livre ..."), give the term in the exact form that is found in the source used for establishing the uniform title.

	Groupes algébriques. Tome 1
<i>not</i>	Groupes algébriques. T. 1
<i>not</i>	Groupes algébriques. Volume 1
<i>not</i>	Groupes algébriques. Vol. 1

When the title of a part title entered subordinately consists of both numbering and a specific title, give the number alone before the specific title. Omit such terms as "volume," "part," "tome," etc., that appear with the number. (Do not apply this to uniform titles for serials, monographic series, legal documents, or parts of musical works; cf. 12.1B5, LCRI 1.6H, 25.32A.)

	Introduction à la Bible. 1, Introduction générale
<i>not</i>	Introduction à la Bible. Tome 1, Introduction générale

25.7. TWO WORKS ISSUED TOGETHER.

Assign a uniform title to the first work in a collection of two works by one author if the uniform title of the first work is not identical to the title given in subfield \$a of the 245 field. Generally make a name-title reference from the title proper in such a situation (25.2E2).

```
100 1# $a James, Henry, $d 1843-1916
240 10 $a Turn of the screw
245 10 $a Two short novels / ...
      (Contains: The turn of the screw. Daisy Miller)
700 12 $a James, Henry, $d 1843-1916. $t Daisy Miller
```

but

```
100 1# $a Southern, Terry
245 10 $a Flash and filigree; $b and, The magic Christian
      / ...
700 12 Southern, Terry. $t Magic Christian
```

not

```
100 1# Southern, Terry
240 10 $a Flash and filigree
245 10 $a Flash and filigree ; $b and, The magic
      Christian / ...
```

25.8. COMPLETE WORKS.

The collective uniform title "Works" is used frequently enough to make it advisable to use additions for the purposes of making these collective titles distinct, of insuring that translations file after editions in the original language, and of distinguishing between two or more editions published in the same year. To achieve these objectives, apply the following when using "Works":

1) When an item is first cataloged, add the date of publication of the edition at the end of the uniform title. (If a multipart item is incomplete, give the earliest date known. If an item being added to the set was published earlier than the date given in the uniform title, do not change the date in the uniform title until the set is complete.) Reduce the publication date to a simple four digit form that most nearly represents the publication date (of the first volume or part if more than one) given in the publication, distribution, etc., area. Convert a hyphen to a zero.

*Form in publication, distribution, etc.,
area*

Form in collective uniform title

1978	1978
c1978	1978
[1978?]	1978
[ca. 1978]	1978
1978, c1970	1978
1966 [i.e. 1965]	1965
[1966 or 1967]	1966
1978/1979	1978
1969 (1971 printing)	1969
c1942, 1973 printing	1942
[between 1906 and 1912]	1906
1394 [1974]	1974
anno XVIII [1939]	1939
1969-<1973>	1969
1970-1978	1970
<1975>-	1975
[18--]	1800
[197-]	1970
[197-?]	1970

Add the date in all cases, including translations. When making a reference from the title proper of the item (25.2E2), add the date at the end of the title proper in all cases.

2) If two editions bear the same publication date *and* it becomes necessary to refer to a particular edition in a secondary entry, add the publisher's name after the publication date in the most succinct but intelligible form. Make this addition to the uniform title of the edition(s) needing to be distinguished for secondary entry. Make changes to existing records as appropriate to insure that all iterations of a particular title, including those on series authority records, are the same. If different editions are published in the same

year by the same publisher, add an appropriate qualification to the publisher's name.

The following titles illustrate the application of these guidelines:

[Works. 1902]
[Works. 1904]
[Works. 1904. Lovell]
 (Bibliographic record)
[Works. 1904. Lovell]
 (Series authority record)
Works. 1904. Lovell ; v. 1
 (Series added entry)
Works. 1904. Lovell ; v. 2
 (Series added entry)
[Works. 1904. Lovell (Eldorado ed.)]
 (Bibliographic record)
[Works. 1904. Lovell (Eldorado ed.)]
 (Series authority record)
Works. 1904. Lovell (Eldorado ed.) ; v. 1
 (Series added entry)
[Works. 1920]
[Works. 1930]
 (Bibliographic record)
[Works. 1930]
 (Series authority record)
Works. 1930 ; v. 2
 (Series added entry)
[Works. 1969]
[Works. German. 1911]
[Works. German. 1922]
 (Bibliographic record)
[Works. German. 1922]
 (Series authority record)
Works. German. 1922 ; Bd. 1
 (Series added entry)
[Works. German. 1924. Propyläen]
 (Bibliographic record)
[Works. German. 1924. Propyläen]
 (Series authority record)
Works. German. 1924. Propyläen ; Bd. 1
 (Series added entry)
[Works. German. 1924. Rösl]
 (Bibliographic record)
[Works. German. 1924. Rösl]
 (Series authority record)
Works. German. 1924. Rösl ; Bd. 2

(Series added entry)
[Works. German. 1966]
[Works. Portuguese. 1944]
[Works. Spanish. 1972]

Composers and Writers

If a person has written both musical and literary works, apply the following:

- 1) If the person is primarily a composer, use the uniform title "Works"
 - a) for editions containing the complete musical and literary works and
 - b) for editions containing the complete musical works.

(For complete collections of the literary works alone, use the uniform title "Literary works." For partial collections of the literary works, see LCRI 25.10.)

- 2) If the person is primarily a writer, use the uniform title "Works"
 - a) for editions containing the complete literary and musical works and
 - b) for editions containing the complete literary works.

(For complete collections of the musical works, use the uniform title "Musical works." For partial collections of the musical works, see LCRI 25.10.)

25.8-25.11. COLLECTIVE TITLES.

Except as noted in LCRI 25.9 and LCRI 25.10, assign a collective uniform title to an item at the first instance of appropriateness, e.g., do not defer the adding of a collective uniform title until the file under the heading is voluminous.

Extend the use of collective uniform titles to collections entered under a corporate name whenever the particular circumstances warrant it (e.g., collections of official communications by a head of state, collections of encyclicals). Note that the application of 25.8-25.11 is not restricted to collections for which a single person or a single corporate body is responsible.

In any case of a collection covered by 25.8-25.11 containing three or more works, generally, do not make analytical added entries for any of the works in the collection. This applies both to collections with a uniform title and those without. (For the exception for music sound recordings, see LCRI 25.34B-25.34C.)

Under any of the collective uniform titles ("Short stories," "Laws, etc.") other than "Works" or "Selections" (see LCRI 25.8-25.9) a difference in titles proper would separate originals from translations and likewise would separate unrevised editions as well as the various publications of a single edition. Such collective uniform titles are also not adequate for the proper identification of a work being used in a secondary entry. Because of these inadequacies, apply collective uniform titles with the principle found in 25.5B always in mind. The "appropriate designation to distinguish" between one work and another (or to bring them together) will usually be the title proper of each work. Note, however, that the designation should be tailored to fit each case, so that there are possibilities other than the title proper (editor, translator, publisher, compiler, etc.) and that the title proper, if used, may be shortened. Do whatever makes the most sense in the particular case. The following examples are merely illustrative of this point; they are not meant to be prescriptive for the particular works shown:

Maugham, W. Somerset
[Short stories (Heinemann)]
Complete short stories ...

Apply this technique of qualifications only retrospectively, i.e., after the need to bring together differently titled items becomes an actuality or to refer to a particular work in a secondary entry when this work is not the only one bearing the same collective uniform title in the catalog. Then, it will be necessary to revise the earlier entry or entries.

25.9. SELECTIONS.

Rule 25.9A applies to 1) partial collections of three or more works in two or more forms when the author writes in two or more forms and 2) partial collections of three or more works in one form when the author writes in only one form.

Restrict the application of the second condition to well-established authors whose works are known to exist in only one form. For the purpose of applying 25.9A and 25.10A, assume that the authors have written in two or more forms.

Assign the collective uniform title "Selections" to a partial collection of non-musical works covered by 25.9A if the title proper of the collection is inadequate (cf. LCRI 25.10). If the works in the collection are translations, see LCRI 25.11.

(*Note:* For the period 1981-1990, the collective uniform title "Selections" was routinely assigned to partial collections of works in more than one form. On records for multipart items created before 1991, continue to accept the collective uniform title "Selections" although its use may not be in accord with current policy.)

When using the collective uniform title "Selections," make the same additions that are applicable when using the collective uniform title "Works" (LCRI 25.8). (*Exception:* Do not make these additions when applying 25.34B.)

For partial collections of musical works, apply 25.34B-25.34C. For partial collections of works by a person who has written both musical and literary works, see LCRI 25.10.

25.10. WORKS IN A SINGLE FORM.

Rule 25.10A applies to collections of three or more works in one form when the author writes (or is assumed to write) in two or more forms.

The purpose of the rule is to provide a sensible gathering point in the catalog for items whose titles are more or less inadequate. Thus, if a collection covered by 25.10A has an adequate title, the rule should not be applied. In order to have a uniform approach to this concept of adequacy of title, apply the following instructions:

1) Consider that the title is inadequate and that consequently this rule should be applied to the following cases:

a) The title proper of the collection is indistinctive (normally do not consider that the presence of the author's name in the title makes it distinctive).

Faulkner, William, 1897-1962
[Short stories. Selections]
Uncollected stories of William Faulkner

b) The collection lacks a collective title proper (1.1G).

James, Henry, 1843-1916
[Short stories. Selections]
The author of Beltraffio ; Pandora ; Georginna's reasons ;
The path of duty ; Four meetings

2) Consider that the title is adequate in all other cases.

Squire, John Collins, Sir, 1884-1958
The birds and other poems

Wilde, Oscar, 1854-1900
Birthday of the infanta and other tales

For collections containing works in translation, see LCRI 25.11.

Composers and Writers

If a person has written both musical and literary works, apply the following:

1) If the person is primarily a composer, use the uniform title "Literary works" for editions containing the complete literary works. (For collections containing the complete musical and literary works, apply LCRI 25.8). For partial collections of the literary works containing one particular form, use one of the uniform titles specified in 25.10. For partial collections of the literary works containing more than one particular form, use the uniform title "Literary works. Selections" *not* "Selections."

25.10

2) If the person is primarily a writer, use the uniform title "Musical works" for editions containing the complete musical works. (For collections containing the complete literary and musical works, apply LCRI 25.8). For partial collections of the musical works containing various types of compositions in one broad or specific medium or containing one type, use one of the uniform titles specified in 25.34C. For partial collections of the musical works containing various types of composition in various media, use the uniform title "Musical works. Selections" *not* "Selections."

25.11. TRANSLATIONS, ETC.

For collections containing complete works in translation, apply 25.11A.

For partial collections containing works in translation, attempt to distinguish between those cases in which the translation is of an existing collection in the original language and cases in which there is no such collection in the original language.

1) If the collection does exist in the original language, use the uniform title of the original or, if no uniform title is appropriate, its title proper, followed by the language of the translation.

2) If the collection does not exist in the original language, use a collective uniform title according to 25.9A or 25.10A regardless of the quality of the title of the translated collection. Follow the collective uniform title with the language of the translation.

25.13. MANUSCRIPTS AND MANUSCRIPT GROUPS.

Applicability

1) This rule can be used

a) to formulate a heading for a textual work or a collection of such works when either the work does not have an author or title or the collection does not have a title and rules 1.1B7 and 25.3-25.4 do not help; *or*

b) to formulate a heading to represent the manuscript when the item being cataloged warrants such a heading as an added entry (cf. LCRI 21.30H) or as a subject entry (see below).

2) Whenever the rule is being applied, note carefully the hierarchy of choices, especially between the choice of the name of a manuscript and the choice of the repository designation for a manuscript. Generally speaking, the *name* of a manuscript is a designation containing a generic term such as "codex," "stone," or "tablet." Also, generally, accept those designations as the *name* of a manuscript that combine a location name (monastery, town, etc.) with a generic term ordinarily indicative of text (e.g., Lindisfarne Gospels). It is much better to use such a name in preference to the repository designation, which should be the very last choice.

```
130 #0 $a Codex Brucianus
not 110 2# $a Bodleian Library. $k Manuscript. $n Bruce 96
```

Also, the *name* of a manuscript should not be used as a repository designation.

```
130 #0 $a Codex Peresianus
not 110 2# $a Bibliothèque nationale de France. $k
      Manuscript. $p Codex Peresianus
```

Physical Aspects

When a publication is about one or more physical aspects of a manuscript, e.g., its illumination or the style of the hand in which it was written, the subject cataloger needs a heading separate from the one created for the written work contained in the manuscript. Furnish a heading based on the name of the manuscript (or its designation in a repository).

Repository Name

When a heading for a manuscript or manuscript group contains the name of the repository, use the name of the repository that currently has possession of the manuscript (or the repository that last held the manuscript if it no longer exists). Use the current name of the repository in all cases. Make a reference from the repository given on the item being cataloged if it is not the repository used in the heading.

```
110 2# $a British Library. $k Manuscript. $n Arundel 384
```

25.13

410 2# \$a British Museum. \$k Manuscript. \$n Arundel 384

For the form of the repository's designation, use the form found on the first item received. For consistency, use this form in subsequently established headings. However, if later items show another form as the predominant one, change the existing headings.

110 2# \$a British Library. \$k Manuscript. \$n Additional
39996

110 2# \$a British Library. \$k Manuscript. \$n Additional
43487

110 2# \$a Bibliothèque nationale de France. \$k
Manuscript. \$n Français 95

110 2# \$a Bibliothèque nationale de France. \$k
Manuscript. \$n Français 3137

25.14. INCUNABULA.

Apply 25.14 only when establishing a uniform title for a work that exists solely in pre-1501 editions and no one title predominates. Otherwise, apply 25.4.

25.15A1. Collections .*Applicability*

Restrict the use of the uniform title "Laws, etc." to collections of *general* laws of a given jurisdiction (e.g., material commonly referred to in U.S. law as "general codes" and "session laws"). Do not use this uniform title for collections limited to a subject or to a type¹ of law.

When using "Laws, etc.," make further additions to the uniform title according to the guidelines listed below. Make these additions in all cases. (Revise existing records that are not in accord with these guidelines.)

Collections Other Than Those of U.S. States

For a collection of general laws from a jurisdiction other than a state of the United States, add to "Laws, etc." an appropriate designation to identify the particular collection, enclosed in parentheses. This will usually be the title proper of the collection or a brief title. If, however, the collection has become well known by a designation other than its title or brief title (e.g., name of editor, publisher), use that designation instead.

If a further qualification is desirable or is needed to distinguish the collection from other editions bearing the same uniform title, add the edition statement or a meaningful date or dates, such as the date of enactment, reenactment, or updating or dates of coverage (but not the date(s) of publication or copyright). Enclose the title and addition within one set of parentheses and separate the addition from the title with a space-colon-space. If the collection is a translation or is an edition in another official language of the jurisdiction, add the language as the final element outside the parentheses, preceded by a period-space.

United States

[Laws, etc. (U.S. code : 1982 ed.)]

United States code : containing ... — 1982 ed.

United States

[Laws, etc. (U.S. code annotated)]

United States code annotated. — St. Paul : West Pub. Co.,
1927-

Great Britain

[Laws, etc. (Halsbury's statutes : 4th ed.)]

Halsbury's statutes of England and Wales. — 4th ed.

Bavaria (Germany)

[Laws, etc. (Bayerische Rechtssammlung : 1983)]

¹e.g., civil or criminal codes.

Bayerische Rechtssammlung

"Stand 1.1.1983."

Manila (Philippines)

[Laws, etc. (Cedulario de Manila : 1547-1832)]
Cedulario de Manila : a collection of laws emanating from Spain which governed the city of Manila 1547-1832

Germany (West)

[Laws, etc. (Unser Recht)]
Unser Recht : grosse Sammlung deutscher Gesetze : Textausgabe mit Sachverzeichnis ... — Sonderausg. — Muenchen : Deutscher Taschenbuch-Verlag, c1982

Netherlands

[Laws, etc. (Nederlandsche staatswetten)]
Nederlandsche staatswetten

Session Laws² of the U.S. States

Do not make successive entries for changes in titles of session laws.³ Generally, make title added entries from the varying forms of the title.

For a collection of session laws from a state of the United States, add to "Laws, etc." the phrase "Session laws" followed by the date(s) covered. Enclose temporary date(s) in angle brackets. If the public laws and private laws or general laws and special laws are regularly published as separate editions, add "Public laws" and "Private laws" or "General laws" and "Special laws," as appropriate, after the date(s). Enclose the qualifiers within a single set of parentheses and separate each qualifier with a space-colon-

²The name commonly given to the body of laws enacted by a state legislature at one of its annual or biennial sessions. Arrangement of laws enacted within a session may be by chapters of the compiled statutes or by number or date of enactments.

³This exception to the principle of successive entries is based on the following phenomena:

- frequent fluctuations and changes of title;
- inconsistent publishing patterns by state legislatures that publish the public and private (or general and special) acts for some years as combined editions, for other years as separate editions, resulting in entries cyclically merging and dividing;
- the material is requested in the majority of cases, and sometimes cited as, by the term "session laws" rather than by its exact title page title.

space. If the collection is a translation, add the language as the final element outside the parentheses, preceded by a period-space.

Idaho

[Laws, etc. (Session laws : <1891>-)]

General laws of the state of Idaho passed at the ... session of the Legislature

Vols. for 1971-1982 have title: General and special laws of the state of Idaho; 1983- : General laws of the state of Idaho

I. Title. II. Title: General and special laws of the state of Idaho

North Carolina

[Laws, etc. (Session laws : <1856>-1872 : Private laws)]

Private laws of the state of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly at its session of ...

North Carolina

[Laws, etc. (Session laws : 1854-1872 : Public laws)]

Public laws of the state of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly at its session of ...

Colorado

[Laws, etc. (Session laws : 1876-). German]

Die allgemeinen Gesetze des Staates Colorado

Vols. for 1879-1881 have title: Die Gesetze angenommen in der Sitzung der Gesetzgebenden Versammlung des Staates Colorado

Exception: When considered desirable, create separate records for individual issues of session laws either instead of or in addition to the collective record for the session laws. If a separate record is created in addition to the collective record, link the individual records to the collective record through notes. This will allow careful bibliographic description of single issues of rare items, particularly those for which extant issues are sparse (cf. *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 26 (Fall 1984), p. 21-25).

Delaware

[Laws, etc. (Session laws : 1788 June)]

Laws of the Delaware State, passed at a session of the General Assembly commenced at Dover, on the twenty-seventh day of

May, 1788

Caption and running title: In the twelfth year of the independence of the Delaware State. Caption continues: At a session ... commenced ... on the twenty-seventh day of May and continued ... to the eleventh day of June ...

All laws included passed June 11, 1788

Delaware

[Laws, etc. (Session laws : 1788 Feb.)]

Laws of the General Assembly of the Delaware State, at a session commenced at Dover on the twentieth day of October 1787, and continued by adjournments

All laws passed Feb. 2, 1788

Codes of the U.S. States

For the collection of codified legislation from a state of the United States, add to "Laws, etc." the phrase "Compiled statutes" followed by the date of codification, reenactment, revision, etc. If a collection that is not identified by a date of codification, reenactment, revision, etc., is updated by pocket supplements and replacement volumes, use the date (year) of currency of content of the earliest volume in the form of an open date (or inclusive dates if publication has ceased). If a further qualification is needed, add it after the date. Enclose the qualifiers within a single set of parentheses and separate each qualifier with a space-colon-space. If the collection is a translation, add the language as the final element outside the parentheses, preceded by a period-space.

Connecticut

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1949)]

The general statutes of Connecticut. — Revision of 1949

Connecticut

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1958)]

Connecticut general statutes annotated. — Revision of 1958.
— Bristol : Hildreth Press, [1959]-

Connecticut

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1958)]

Connecticut general statutes annotated. — Revision of 1958.
— St. Paul : West Pub. Co., [1960]-

Connecticut

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1958)]

The general statutes of Connecticut. — Revision of 1958, rev. to Jan. 1, 1983. — [Hartford, Conn.] : Distributed by the

Secretary of the State, [c1983]

Connecticut

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1958)]
The general statutes of Connecticut. — Revision of 1958, rev.
to Jan. 1, 1985. — [Hartford, Conn.] : Distributed by the
Secretary of the State, [1985]

Minnesota

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1927)]
Mason's Minnesota statutes, 1927 ...

Minnesota

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1941)]
Minnesota statutes, 1941 ... — [Minneapolis, Minn.] : The State,
[1942]

Minnesota

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1946-)]
Minnesota statutes annotated. — St. Paul : West Pub. Co.,
[1946]-

Minnesota

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1949)]
Minnesota statutes, 1949 ... — [St. Paul : State of Minnesota,
[1950]

Exception: For California, Louisiana, and Texas, i.e., states that do not have a single collective code but instead publish a series of separate special codes that in toto comprise the comprehensive collection of the law of the state, qualify the uniform title by the title page title or the brief title only.

California

[Laws, etc. (Deering's California codes)]

Component Parts and Related Work Added Entries

- 1) *Component part added entries.* If a comprehensive entry for which the uniform title "Laws,

etc." is appropriate includes a part or parts⁴ either in the title and statement of responsibility area or in the note area (for which no separate record is made), an added entry for the part(s) may be made. Generally, such an added entry is made only if the component part is of the type that is not normally associated with the comprehensive entry or if the component part has a numbering system separate from that of the comprehensive entry. If four or more different component parts are mentioned, usually no added entry is made for any of them.

The added entry of the component part reflects the manner in which the component part would be entered, i.e., a name/title combination if entered under a main entry heading, a title heading if entered under title. If the former, the added entry consists of the main entry heading for the part followed by the uniform title for the part; if the latter, the added entry consists of the uniform title heading for the title. If desired, make an additional title added entry from the title proper of the component part.

Nevada

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1957)]
Nevada revised statutes annotated / prepared by ... —
Charlottesville, Va. : Michie Co., 1986-

Includes an unnumbered volume entitled: Court rules
annotated

*(No added entry; generally, an added entry is not made for a
volume of court rules since such a part is a regular feature of
compiled statutes of U.S. states)*

District of Columbia

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1981)]
District of Columbia code annotated : containing the laws,
general and permanent ... in force on March 10, 1981 and notes
to decisions through December 31, 1980. — 1981 ed. —
Charlottesville, Va. : Michie Co, 1981-

Kept up to date by pocket supplements, replacement volumes,
and Advance annotation service

added entry: District of Columbia code annotated. Advance
annotation service

2) *Related work added entries.* If a separate entry is prepared for a component part of a comprehensive entry for which the uniform title "Laws, etc." is appropriate, make a note on the comprehensive entry concerning the component part. On the entry for the component part, make a note showing the relationship to the comprehensive entry; in addition, make an added entry for the

⁴pocket supplements, separately issued supplements, replacement volumes, indexes, etc., are excluded from consideration.

comprehensive work.

Georgia

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1981)]

Official code of Georgia annotated / prepared by the Code Revision Commission, the Office of Legislative Counsel, and the editorial staff of the Michie Company. — Charlottesville, Va. : Michie Co., 1982-

Kept up to date by pocket supplements, replacement volumes, and Advance annotation service

(No added entry is made for the separately numbered component part if it is cataloged separately)

Official code of Georgia annotated. Advance annotation service / prepared by the editorial staff of the publisher. — — Charlottesville, Va. : Michie Co.,

Updates the annotations of the Official code of Georgia annotated

added entry: Georgia. Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1981)

Follow the above practice also when a single publication is related to several successive editions of a comprehensive collection (e.g., an annotation service updating several successive biennial codes). Note that in this case an edition of the comprehensive work is not specifically identified.

Montana

[Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes : 1979)]

Montana code annotated : ... — Helena, Mont. : Montana Legislative Council, 1979-1980

Annotations updated between editions by Montana code annotated. Annotations

Montana code annotated. Annotations. — — Helena, Mont. : Montana Legislative Council, c1980-

Annotates the most recent edition of Montana code annotated

added entry: Montana. Laws, etc. (Compiled statutes)

Subject Collections Without a Collective Title

If a subject compilation lacks both a citation title and a collective title, use the uniform title of the first law in the collection (even if the title page title is identical with this uniform title).

25.15A2. Single laws, etc.

When using the official short title or citation title in the uniform title for a single legislative enactment, give the complete short title or citation title, although the title includes the name of the jurisdiction. Routinely make a reference from the title without the name of the jurisdiction.

Bavaria

[Bayerische Gemeindeordnung]

x Bavaria.

Gemeindeordnung

Virginia

[Virginia Banking Act]

x Virginia.

Banking Act

Canada

[Canada Corporations Act]

x Canada.

Corporations Act

25.18A. Bible.*Psalters*

Works using the word "psalter," or a cognate, in the title proper or other title information are often reproductions of parts of medieval psalters being published to present the art of the illustrative matter contained in the original psalter. Enter these incomplete psalters under the heading for the artist or under title if the artist is unknown (cf. LCRI 21.11B).

If the content is primarily textual, rather than illustrative, the choice is between texts with a Biblical emphasis and those with a liturgical emphasis. Enter the work under the heading for the church as a liturgical text if it contains any obvious liturgical element (as when one or more of the following are added to the Psalms: canticles, antiphons, liturgical calendar, etc.; cf. 21.39); otherwise, enter under the heading for the Psalms.

25.19 and 25.23. GENERAL RULE and PARTS OF LITURGICAL WORKS.

In general, use as a uniform title for both a liturgical work and its parts a title that is in the language of the liturgy. For the main title of a liturgical work entered under body established in an English form and for all parts of a liturgical work, restrict the use of an English title to the most famous liturgical works already represented by a fixed English title appearing in bibliographic descriptions on existing bibliographic records.

25.23.

See LCRI 25.19 and 25.23. GENERAL RULE and PARTS OF LITURGICAL WORKS.

25.29A. Initial title elements consisting solely of the name of one type of composition.*One Work of One Type*

When cataloging the first occurrence of a work of a particular type by a composer, apply the following:

1) If the composer is deceased, search reference sources to determine whether the composer wrote more than one work of the type, and use the singular or plural form in the uniform title according to the information found.

2) If the composer is living, use the singular form in the uniform title unless the work being cataloged bears a serial number (including 1); in that case use the plural form on the assumption that the composer has written or intends to write more works of the type.

When cataloging the second occurrence of a work of a particular type by a composer, if the singular form has been used in the uniform title for the first work of the type, revise the uniform title to use the plural form.

Note that the medium of performance is not a criterion in the application of this provision of the rule; if the composer wrote one piano sonata and one violin sonata, he or she wrote two sonatas and the plural form must be used.

Mélodie/Melody

When a French work for solo voice and keyboard stringed instrument has the title *Mélodie* or *Méodies*, do not translate the title into English, since the cognate words in English and other languages do not have the specific meaning of the French word. Consider the medium of performance to be implied by the title and do not include it in the uniform title (25.30B1a)).

When a French work for solo voice without accompaniment or with accompaniment other than a keyboard stringed instrument alone has the title *Mélodie* or *Méodies*, do not translate the title into English. Include the medium of accompaniment or a statement of the absence of accompaniment (25.30B10).

When the word *Melody* or *Melodies*, or its cognate in another language (including French), is the title of any other work, consider it the name of a type of composition. Use the English form in the uniform title and include the medium of performance (25.30B1).

Liturgical Titles

Give Latin liturgical titles (e.g., "Gloria," "Salve Regina," "Te Deum") in the singular. *Exception:* Use "Magnificats" and "Requiems" when appropriate. Apply 25.30B1a), and do not normally include a statement of medium of performance.

25.30B4. Individual instruments.

Use the following instrument names: violoncello, English horn, contrabassoon, and timpani.

If the application of 25.30B4 results in the separation of a composer's works between harpsichord or clavichord on the one hand and piano on the other, choose the instrument for which the major portion of the works of a given type was intended and use that instrument name for all works of the type. If the "major" instrument is not apparent, use "keyboard instrument."

25.30B5. Groups of instruments.

Use the phrase "instrumental ensemble" as a statement of medium that is added to a title in a uniform title only if the medium is a group of diverse instruments not already provided for by other terms in the list.

25.30B7. Solo instrument(s) and accompanying ensemble.

For an accompanying ensemble that has only one performer to a part, use the word "ensemble" preceded by the appropriate qualifying term (e.g., "string ensemble," "jazz ensemble," "wind ensemble") as a statement of medium that follows the statement for solo instruments in a uniform title.

25.30D. Key.

Use English terms in stating the key in a uniform title.

25.32A1. PARTS OF A WORK.

When selecting the title of a part of a musical work, follow 25.27A, 25.27B, and 25.28A, but not 25.29A.

25.32A2.

When the number of the part is used as an addition for the purpose of distinguishing between two or more parts with the same title, precede it by the English abbreviation "No." in all cases.

**25.34B-25.34C. Selections and Works of various types in one broad or specific medium,
and works of one type for one specific medium or various media.**

If a sound recording collection contains three, four, or five musical works entered under a single personal name heading, enter the collection under the collective uniform title appropriate to the whole item. Make name-title analytical added entries for each work in the collection. For excerpts from one work, make a separate analytical added entry for each excerpt unless there are two or more excerpts numbered consecutively (25.6B1) or three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered excerpts (25.6B3).

Do not apply these provisions to the following sound recording collections:

- 1) a collection whose contents consist of all of a composer's works of a particular type or of a particular type for a particular medium of performance (25.34C2);
- 2) a collection made up of a consecutively numbered group of works (25.34C3);
- 3) collections of pop, folk, ethnic, or jazz music;
- 4) multipart collections that are not yet complete.

25.34B1.

Do not add a date of publication, etc., to the uniform title "Selections" when this is used for collections of musical works by one composer.

25.34C2.

For collections of music by a single composer for various motion pictures, use the uniform title "Motion picture music" or "Motion picture music. Selections" (without a statement of medium) instead of such uniform titles as "Orchestra music. Selections."